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OCTOBER 15, 1916.

A Morning Motto.

WE ARE BORN with faculties and powers capable of almost anything, such as at least would carry us farther than can be easily imagined; but it is only the exercise of these powers which gives us ability and skill in anything that leads us toward perfection.—John Locke.

Hotels and Graft.

HOTELS enjoy fewer immunities from graft than nearly any other business establishments. This is an observation of a lobby lounge who the other day overheard a chief clerk in one of the larger local hosteleries admonishing one of the other clerks about being careful in cashing checks.

Investigation led, however, to the knowledge that but few losses, comparatively, are sustained by the larger hotels. Occasionally they lose the amount of one-week's keep for some transient, and every once in a while a patron leaves a bogus check as a memento, but withal, thanks to various protecting laws of both state and nation, the hotels get by in the course of a year without much of a loss. The few are usually due to the dead beat or the traveler who fails to make good and loses his position while far away from home through his appetite for whiskey or his propensity to gamble.

Artists Become Needy.

A NEW industry for the benefit of artists whose incomes have been so severely affected by the war has been started in the form of the painting of furniture.

Lady Kinlock is the originator of the idea, and the new form of decoration promises to become popular. Queen Mary has just visited the studio opened by her in the Chelsea district of London and purchased some of the furniture. There were to be seen examples of chairs and settees reproduced from some at Lady Kinlock's country home that particularly interested the royal visitor; also an Italian tea-room set, mirrors, screens, and a complete bedroom set. A suite of the new painted furniture has been sent to Lord Shaghnessy in Canada.

Arrangements have been made for a permanent exhibit of the work by a London firm which is undertaking the business arrangement of the new war industry, in which a number of the cleverest London artists are exercising their talents.

Some Soldiers Have Habits.

SOLDIERS are peculiar in many particulars. Take some of the wearers of khaki who go to the island possessions of the United States and they immediately assume that they can drink all the native drunk producers in the country. Some of them die from the excesses. Some of the drinks sold in the islands are very cheap, and because of the bargain they imagine they are getting some of the old troopers indulge more continuously than they would back in their own territory, where the drinks come higher.

Some of the old timers in the service commit suicide, too. A veteran of the Filipino disorders relates of a sergeant who had but a few years more to serve before retiring. He was drunk so frequently that his colonel who was summary court officer, informed him that the next time he was found intoxicated it would mean dishonorable discharge. The veteran was sober for some time, but finally got full of native rum, and when he recalled what the colonel had threatened, he went to the barracks and, while the soldiers were at mess, took his own rifle and sent a bullet crashing through his heart, ending his life instantly.

One veteran was to have retired within four months. He drank so much native liquor that he died of delirium tremens.

If You Are Well Bred.

You will be kind.
You will not use slang.
You will try to make others happy.
You will not be shy or self-conscious.
You will never indulge in ill-natured gossip.
You will never forget the respect due to age.
You will not swagger nor boast of your achievements.
You will not measure your civility by people's bank accounts.
You will be scrupulous in your regard for the rights of others.
You will not forget engagements, promises or obligations of kind.
You will never make fun of the peculiarities or idiosyncrasies of others.
You will never under any circumstances cause another pain if you can help it.
You will not think that "good intentions" compensate for rude or gruff manners.
You will be as agreeable to your social inferiors as to your equals and superiors.
You will not have two sets of manners—one for "company" and one for home use.
You will never remind a cripple of his deformity or probe the sore spots of a sensitive soul.

How to Keep Corn Fodder.

I CONSIDER well-cured and well-preserved corn fodder superior in feeding value to timothy hay, and nearly, if not quite equal to clover hay, writes J. A. Raiser, a successful Ohio farmer, in *Farm and Home*. Preserving the feeding value of corn fodder begins with the ripening of the crop. Upon cutting at the right time and upon the stability of the shocks depends the feeding value.

Let the corn get pretty ripe, not dry, but a part of the ears white and you will have a sweeter, more palatable and better preserved fodder than where you cut it too green, as it will cure out quicker.

The manner in which corn shocks are set up has much to do with the feeding value of the fodder. The shocks should stand erect and be well tied or the fodder will rapidly decrease in value. This applies equally as well to the shocking of fodder after corn has been husked out. The larger you make the fodder shocks the better they will stand and be preserved, less fodder being exposed to the elements.

In shocking, the bundles should be set upright and the tops drawn tightly together and tied, which will provide all the slant necessary. Don't set up fodder promiscuously, here a bundle and there another, but begin a center and keep on building around it, pressing one bundle tightly against the one set up before, until the entire shock is complete. This method will leave the wind very little chance to catch hold and tear up protruding bundles, as there will be practically a smooth surface all around the shock.

On the Border.

"INTENSE HATRED of Villa exists among Mexicans and foreigners in northern Mexico, while on this side of the Rio Grande Villa

would have little show for his life," said A. L. Jones, of New York, a driver for the last three months in one of the regiments on the border, who is now in Washington. "Northern Mexico is almost deserted at this time. Whole villages have been abandoned, and if Villa ever tries another of his raids I think he will not go back. The soldiers on the border, regulars and guardsmen alike, are ready for any move he may make.

"The American troops had many difficulties to overcome in Mexico. When the troops first went there the engineers built graded roads, but these were soon torn to pieces by the heavy trucks, which carry upward of three tons each.

"The guardsmen on the border are advancing wonderfully under the training they are getting down there. There are nearly 30,000 guardsmen from New York, Michigan, Pennsylvania and other states at El Paso. They are rapidly being put in condition closely approximating that of the regulars. Many aeroplane hangars are at El Paso and Columbus, but the regular troops are not equipped with as good machines as the guardsmen. Some of the eastern states have better machines than any of the regular army.

"The regular army officers, of course, are very efficient. In El Paso nearly everybody is a soldier. The provost guards have been exacting discipline, and any soldier caught on the streets after 11 o'clock is arrested. The army equipment is first class, and the soldiers themselves are neat in their appearance. Hundreds of big motor trucks are in service."

Harvard to Teach War.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY has announced in a pamphlet issued recently the organization of a military department under provisions of the army bill to provide reserve officers' training corps, passed by Congress last June. Captain Constant Cordier, who was in charge of the United States army recruiting station at Boston, and who commanded the Harvard regiment last year, has been named by Secretary Baker to head the new department, and the Harvard corporation has appointed him professor of military science and tactics. Other army officers, together with several non-commissioned officers, will be detailed for duty at Harvard in connection with the new military department as soon as it is known how many students have elected military training as part of their college work.

This year one course in military science and tactics is offered, and classes will be held Tuesday and Thursday afternoons, and at a third hour at the convenience of the instructors and students. The instruction will be both theoretical and practical.

"Under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 3, 1916," said the elective pamphlet, "a senior division of the Reserve officers' training corps is established at Harvard University. This course is open to, and may be counted for a degree by, all physically fit students of Harvard college except freshmen. A freshman may not elect the course unless he obtains the consent of Captain Cordier and the approval of the faculty. The course is also open to students in the graduate schools, but will not count for a degree for such students."

Teaching Children.

NEWTON A. FUESSLE writes in the *Craftsman* as follows: "At college I saw fortunes spent every autumn to teach football candidates how to elude opposing tackles, but not a cent to teach them how to elude tuberculosis, typhoid, pneumonia or cancer. We were required to dig out Latin roots and to unkink logarithmic gnarls, but there was no required course in intelligent living.

"There was a perennial, concerted, rock-ribbed, steel-girt conspiracy of silence against the human body. The educational system frowned upon bad taste in deportment, manners, language and literature, but bad taste in life itself was quite the proper thing. It was deemed more important to know quadratic equations than the simple fact that to sleep habitually in a room where the sunbeams never enter is as suicidal as a nibble of poison, albeit somewhat slower.

"Long before New York's public school children of today learn how to decline and they are taught to decline indiscriminate kisses. Long before they learn how Gettysburg was fought they learn how fire is fought. The toothbrush drill precedes the first spelling drill.

"They learn the intelligent way to sneeze or cough. Long before they take up the avenues of Caesar's entrance into Gaul they are instructed in the avenues of entrance of regiments of bacilli into the human body. Gotham's tots learn the necessity of frequent airing of bedding, the proper cleaning of ice boxes, the curability of pythiosis. No longer the pathetic spectacle of Alice in Blunderland. When Alice reaches the age of 6 and matriculates in New York's public schools she is now ushered at once into the wonderland of genuinely useful knowledge of her wisp of a body. And it begins to look as if the public schools of the future were to be a vast system of service stations on the highway of human life.

Where Seeds are Grown.

FOR YEARS enormous quantities of certain kinds of vegetable seeds have produced in this country, different kinds in different sections and have given as good crops as any that could be imported. Other kinds, however, have seldom proved of good quality when grown here. That is especially true of celery seed. Considerable celery seed is grown in California, but it cannot be compared with that which comes from France, says E. I. Farrington in *Farm and Home*.

Much carrot, radish and beet seed comes from France. These seeds are produced in California, too, but it is a curious fact that the remarkable vitality shown by California seeds is considered by many growers to be a disadvantage, especially in the case of root crops, for the tops grow with great luxuriance at the expense of the roots. A considerable amount of carrot seed is grown in eastern Massachusetts, mostly in the towns of Danvers and Middleton. This seed sells for \$5 a pound and gives excellent crops.

Nearly all the cauliflower seed used in this country comes from Denmark, and the best is expensive, costing up to \$20 a pound. The best is none too good, however, and many failures in growing cauliflower are due solely to the fact that cheap seed is used. It may not be worth while trying to grow cauliflower seed in this country, but farmers and market gardeners often find it to their advantage to save their own carrot, beet, onion, corn, pea, bean, cucumber and melon seed. In the middle West and in Michigan it is a very common practice for seed dealers to contract with farmers for the growing of seed crops. Over 5,000 acres are devoted to the growing of vegetable seeds for one company in Michigan. 1,000 acres are being given over to cucumbers alone. One Philadelphia concern is said to have arranged to buy the products of 20,000 acres in a single season. Although Michigan is famous for its cucumbers, a considerable number are raised in Massachusetts. Large quantities of sweet corn and squash seeds are produced in New England.

The Chestnut Crop.

FOREST OFFICERS who have returned to Washington from the southern mountains say that, because of the heavy rains of the last summer, the chestnut crop in the Southern Appalachian region will be below normal, although other mast will be abundant. Continued rains during the summer, it is explained, seem to prevent the pollination of the chestnut trees and after a rainy summer the crop is seldom good. Because the pollen on the oak trees develops earlier in the season than the chestnut, the acorn crop was not affected by the later rain.

While most people do not think about the matter one way or another, the mast crop is of no little importance to the southern mountaineer, say the foresters. Most of the people in the mountains have a few head of hogs which graze in the woods and which depend largely upon the nuts for their food. When there is a heavy mast these hogs keep in good condition in the fall, but when the mast fails they get so thin that they justify the term "razor-back" which is sometimes applied to them. Chestnuts are particularly relished by the hogs and the mountaineers claim that the



Survivors of Stephano on their arrival at Newport (top) and in New York (below).

One of the first vessels to be torpedoed by the submarine U-53 was the passenger steamer Stephano. The passengers were given an opportunity to take to the lifeboats, and were later picked up by American warships. Upper photo shows survivors of the Stephano at the training hospital at Newport, R. I. Lower photo shows other survivors of the same vessel on their arrival in New York city. The automobile belongs to Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, who met them on their arrival and took them to her home.

meat of the animals which feed on these nuts has a distinctively "sweet" flavor. In some places the bacon and hams from such animals are highly prized and bring good prices. Other nuts which hogs find to their liking are the acorns of white and chestnut oak, beechnuts and chinquapins.

In addition to this use, the chestnuts are gathered by the mountaineers both for their own use and for sale. When the nuts begin to fall whole families go into the woods and sometimes camp out for several days in locations where the nuts are abundant. Some of the nuts may be kept for the mountaineers' use, but usually they are exchanged at the nearest store for supplies to eke out the winter's provisions.

According to the foresters, the chestnut hunters are responsible for many forest fires. Some of them leave their camp fires unextinguished. Others, it is said, set fire to the woods to burn off the leaves and twigs on the ground in order that the nuts may be easily found. Even where the nuts are not gathered the woods are sometimes burned to enable the hogs to find the nuts as fast as they fall.

Men who are familiar with the local conditions say that, on the lands purchased by the government in the Southern Appalachians, the vast crop is of considerable value, but that under present methods the mountaineers do not reap the full benefit of it, because the hogs which they own are for the most part scrub stock and are very hard to fatten. If a better class of hogs were used, they say, the animals would weigh considerably more than the present variety and would furnish a better quality of meat. Mast-fed hogs are discriminated against on the market because the meat is apt to be soft and oily. For home curing the objection is not so serious. If hogs are to be marketed after having been fed on mast, it is said, a corn ration should be given to harden the meat.



NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—George Washington may be the father of his country but he has to go to Germany for make-up. Each of the steel engravings which are sold at two cents apiece in every postoffice is tinted with crimson lake, made in German factories.

The supply of this color now on hand in the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington is running short and unless Britain lifts the embargo and allows the Kaiser to ship us 45,000 pounds the first president will become deathly pale.

All of this was discussed at the Chemical Society's convention which met at the Majestic last week. At the conclusion the chemists, fired with patriotic fervor, asserted that they stood ready to keep George Washington's cheeks pink at all costs.

De Wolf Hopper is back on Broadway from his coast to coast motor tour. I was in the grill room of the Lambs when he arrived and inquired the wishes of the bystanders. He left the current Mrs. Hopper and her baby in Los Angeles. The trip across the country was delayed frequently by ovations given in numerous cities by relatives of the various Mrs. Hoppers, who regarded the comedian's arrival in the nature of Old Home Week.

Street vendors are selling diminutive monkeys along the Broadway curb. The little pets are tame and are about the size of a small squirrel. They sell from \$10 to \$15 apiece and one of the vendors sold more than a dozen in a day.

The northern trend of business in New York is gradually moving the hotel belt which has hitherto been in the Times Square section. Eugene Cable, formerly a confidential employee of the late E. H. Harrison, has become manager of the Hotel Harrington, a hotel with an exclusive clientele in West Seventy-second street. The hotel has taken over from the Sandringham Hotel Company by Mr. Cable, Copeland Townsend and George C. Brown. Under the new management the hotel will have a dancing parlor, a service bar and a roof garden. Mr. Cable was once the proprietor of the Hotel Richmond and the Glenmore Lake hotel.

"The 'steel spenders' are in a class by themselves in New York. Men who had a small bankroll and bought the stock when it was low are now wallowing in wealth. And they are spending it with about the same speed that they made it. One automobile salesman, on a salary of \$50 a week, is said to have cleaned up a fortune of about \$50,000 in three weeks time. Another man

SANCTUM VAUDEVILLE

The Poet—How long will the editor be engaged?
The Office Boy—How long can you wait?—Puck.

Lenny—What part of Brown's new book do you think is well done?
Jenny—Why, the part that's boiled down, of course.—Chaparral.

Dyer—Is De Rich's daughter highly educated?
Ryer—She has the worst education that could be got for the money.—Life.

"How's your boy Josh getting along with his studies?"
"Pleasantly," replied Farmer Corn-tassel. "He don't bother 'em none."—Washington Star.

"Then you like my eyes?"
"If I had those lamps on a car," answered the automobile agent, "I'd have to use powerful dimmers."—Kansas City Journal.

Bess—Aren't you working any longer at the soda fountain?
Tess—No; the boss said customers complained because I got their winks mixed.—Indianapolis Star.

"I think it is a mistake, old man, to quarrel with everybody in town."
"What do I care?"
"You may care if you ever want a jury trial for anything."—Pittsburg Post.

Proud mother of freshman—My son, why do all the young men wear soft shirts?
Freshman (hesitatingly)—Why, mother, I really am not sure, but I think it is to distinguish them from the assistant professors.—Yale Record.

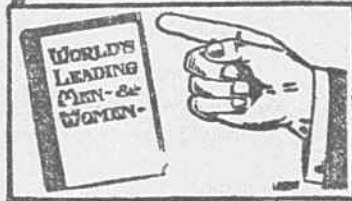
"Found an honest man yet?" we asked of Diogenes.
"Ran across a phenomenon today that interested me almost as much. A lady giving up housekeeping was running around trying to find a situation for a good cook."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CONSUL'S SALARY PAID AFTER 64 YEARS' DELAY
WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—John Howard Payne, to whom the world owes its sweetest song, "Home, Sweet Home," has been paid after a delay of sixty-four years, a claim of \$205.92, due for services as consul at Tunis.

"There was no red tape," says Auditor D. Hearne of the state department, "On the consul's oath no money due him could be paid except to a person qualified with authority to receive it. During all those sixty-four years no one was found to whom the money could be paid."

THERE'S A LESSON

to be found in the lives of those who reached the top. It wasn't "LUCK"! They worked and saved to be ready for every advance in their career.



No one knows what tomorrow may bring.

The trouble is that many never think of to-morrow—live only for to-day. They fail to understand the value of small economies.

If a start would only be made by laying aside a small part of the income, the lesson of economy would soon be learned.

By opening an account with us, you'll add a system to your foresight that will benefit you, now and later.

THE LOWNDES SAVINGS BANK

AND TRUST COMPANY
Resources over \$1,000,000
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.